McEnery's testimony lasted during the remainder of

the session, the principal points being that he had never

instructed anybody to tell James R. Hall that he must

join the rifle clubs, and that the organization of the rifle

clubs was simply for the purpose of protecting colored

Democrats and preserving the peace. He believed they

were essential for the latter purpose. He was subjected to a severe cross-examination by the chairman, Howe.

He stated that he had been a member of the Knights of

the White Camellia, which was a secret and onth-bound

society. Without concluding the examination the com-

INTIMIDATION BY REPUBLICANS.

COLORED WITNESSES BEFORE MORRISON'S SUB-

COMMITTEE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 27 .- Several witnesses

James Lewis (colored) on his own motion, made a

statement, saying that he never told Wilson or any one else that the Republicans would be counted in whether

elected or not. He said that the statement of Wilson

George Jackson (colored) and S. Jones (colored) testi-

Rev. Thomas Brown (colored), President of a Democratic

weeks ago, and is not allowed to preach because he is a

Robert J. Carr of De Soto Parish testifled :

Joseph Hazel, colored, testified that he voted the Dem-

Joseph Hazzi, control, testing a colored men who were manufied because they voted the Democratic ticket. He

testified at considerable length as to intimidation by Re-

On cross-examination he said he changed his politics

ecause he hoped if the Democrats got into power com-

merce would revive and he could get plenty of work

E. W. Barnes, telegraph manager, was to-day placed

under arrest, and left for Washington to appear before

REGULATORS IN THE ELECTION.

EMPHATIC TESTIMONY OF A COLORED MAN FROM

BATON ROUGE. NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 27. — The Senatorial sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Wadleigh, McMillan, and McDonald, met to-day at 11 o'clock and took up

the Parish of East Baton Rouge. Alexander Stephens

the bar of the House on a charge of contempt.

Gilbert, colored, testified:

onblicans.

Edward Lefranc, colored, testified:

mittee adjourned till 7:20 o'clock.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1876.

# THE FIELD OF POLITICS.

EVENTS NORTH AND SOUTH.

THE NEW COUNT IN FLORIDA DEFRATS GOV. STEARNS-A PETITION TO CONGRESS FROM NEW-YORK-LOUISIANA INVESTIGATIONS - TAMMANY PRIMARIES.

The new count took place in Florida vesterday. Gen. Lew Wallace telegraphs that Stearns is defeated and one Democratic Congressman is elected. The returns show a majority of 209 for In Louisiana, the questionings Mr. McEnery consumed most of the time the Senate Committee. He declared that the rifle clubs were organized for a peaceful purpose. Telegraph Manager Barnes has been arrested by order of the Democratic Committee, and is being sent to Washington as a prisoner. A paper has been sent to Congress from this city, signed by influential citizens, asking for a prompt settlement of the Presidential question. The Tammany primaries have been held and a new General Committee

#### THE NEW COUNT IN FLORIDA.

HAYES'S MAJORITY NOW SAFE.

RESULTS OF THE NEW CANVASS-DREW ELECTED GOVERNOR-HAYES AREAD ON THE FACE OF THE [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Dec. 27.—The return required of the Board of Canvassers by the Supreme Court was due this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The hotel was well filled with politicians, mostly Republicans, who had come to see the conclusion of what has been to them a long, incessant and bitter personal fight. The Secretary of State gave notice yesterday that the board, as directed by the mandate of the court, would reconvene at his office this morning at 11 o'clock. About 9 o'clock he recalled that notice in order to allow the attorneys of the respondents in the action to file a motion to vacate the writ of mandamus because it had been imprudently issued and required an illegal act of the board. Upon consultation, however, that notice was withdrawn and another one substituted calling the board to meet at 4 o'clock this afternoon to make a recanvass under the order of the court. The board assembled at that time, all the members being present. Attorney-General Cocke led off with

the following motion in writing: "I move, in obedience to the order of the Supreme Court, that the Board of State Canvassers proceed to canvass the returns from each county according to the face of said returns, and that the same principle be applied to the returns for members of Congress and the Legislature as is adopted in relation to the returns for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor."

Dr. Cowgill moved to amend by adding at the end of the first clause the words "Unless said return shows falsity on its face." Gen. Cocke accepted the amendment, after which the resolution passed unanimously. The board then proceeded to make a recanvass for Governor, taking the face of the returns, as per resolution. The result was a finding as follows: Whole vote for Drew, 24,179; whole vote for Stearns, 23,984. The vote of the other candidates, including members of Congress, was then determined. Bisbee, Republican, is saved by a handsome majority. Purman, the other Republican, is de-

The canvass ended, the majority of the board then sdopted a return to the court. It begins with a protest, and concludes with a, statement to the effect that they had reëxamined the returns on electors, and find that a recanvass according to the decision of the court would show that Hayes had received 209 majority. The result was obtained by counting the Baker County returns and rejecting those of Clay County. LEW WALLACE.

## ADVICES AT WASHINGTON.

THE NEW COUNT TO DEFEAT STEARNS-NO POSSIBIL-

ITY OF DEFEATING HAYES. Washington, Dec. 27.-Advices received here to-day by the National Republican Committee from their counsel and other prominent Northern Republicans, new in Florida, are to the effect that the recanvass ordered by the State Supreme Court appl votes for Governor, &c., and does not refer to the votes for Presidential electors. These advices also say the court's order is, that in recounting the aforesaid votes the question whether a county return is "so irregular, false, or fraudulent that the true vote cannot be determined," must be decided by the board, not on proofs shown them, but by merely inspecting the face of the returns. It is conceded that the application of these principles to the votes for State officers will give them to the Democratic candidates by 200 or 300 majority, but the Republicans say it is evident that if it were possible to recanvass the electoral votes the majorities for the Hayes and Wheeler electors would at least be from 38 to 43 respectively, according to the official certificate of the clerk of the board, dated and published on Nov., 28 which stated that the returns were that day opened by the State Canvassers, and that the votes for electors as officially announced from the face of the returns in detail, efficially amounced from the face of the returns in detail, aggregated for Thomas H. Long, the lowest Republican elector, 24,323, and for Wilkinson Call, the highest Democratic elector, 24,285. The Republican counsel at Tallahassee also inform the committee that if the board were to revise their findings as to the regularity of each return on its face, they would, under this order of the court, be obliged to reject several county returns, and thereby increase the Hayes and Wheeler majority to between 200 and 300.

#### A PREMATURE ANNOUNCEMENT. TWO OF THE CANVASSERS SAID TO REFUSE TO ACT. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Dec. 27.-The notice from the Secretary of State to the other members of the Canvassing Board to meet this morning to recanvass the returns was withdrawn to-day. Messrs. Melan and Cowgill refuse to obey the order of the court and will file a motion to vacate the rule and set saide the mandan Attorney-General Cocke will obey the mandate of the court by making a canvass himself and filing the same in the clerk's office this afternoon as directed by the court. Er-Attorney-General Williams arrived here this morning and it is understood Judge Wood will be in Florida to

## LOUISIANA.

OBJECTS OF THE RIFLE CLUBS. LONG EXAMINATION OF M'ENERY-HE CONSIDERS THE RIFLE CLUBS ESSENTIAL TO PEACE-HIS

New-Orleans, Dec. 27 .- The following are the proceedings before the Senate Investigating Committee to-day, this being the eighth day the committee have been in session : Samuel D. McEnery was recalled. The question of admitting statements of parties made to him in reference to the disturbance at St. James Chapel Was again brought up. After discussion between Messrs. Howe, Oglesby, and Saulsbury, who now constitute the committee, it was decided not to admit the statements of essrs. Lacy, Garrett, and others to witnesses, as they bould be produced to testify themselves. The witness was then questioned by Mr. Sanfabury as to the general condition of the canvass in Ouachita, to which ne enswered at considerable length, much of what he said being a repetition of yesterday's testimony. He said:
One of the first efforts was to break down the color
line by assuring the negroes that if they would join the One of the first efforts was to break down the color line by assuring the negroes that if they would jois the Democrats their general condition would be improved. In order to do this the assistance of the leading colored men in the various wards was first enlisted, and argument and reasoning were use to induce colored men to join by both colored and white speakers, and the effort was generally successful; among the earliest converts were Rehmond Dunn, colored, president of a Republican club, and like Ramail, another leading nearest case of disaffection among the colored people was that tax notices had recently been served on them; in one case the tax on a horse worth \$40 was \$13, and in another there was a tax of \$7 50 on a cow and call; these tax notices were rend from the stand by Democratic speakers; Capt. Farmer, the Democratic candidate for Congress, was very popular with the negroes on account of his carnest and vigorous prosecutions while District-Attorney; in fact he was the conjy honest District-Attorney; in fact he was the conjy honest District-Attorney; in fact he was the first popular with the context of the case was beld, and 73 colored men of Randall's least joined under the exhortation of the Rev. Mr. Car; polored men and whites embraced each other; Republicans; they had, however, been sleeping in the fields for fear of "buildozers;" Joe Bates and other Democrats drew pistols on me as a Republican meeting while I was on the stand; I was a candidate for the Leg-

#### BLACKBURN'S SUB-COMMITTEE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 27. - The Blackburn sub-committee questioned four witnesses to-day. Henry Michelet of Lafourche testified that at two or three Democratic polls there was no election. Felix Delatte, United States Supervisor at Poll No. 2 in Lafourche. testified to using all dilligence to get the returns in, but could not find the Supervisor until next day, and that officer then accepted the returns under protest as "being behind time. Supervisor Sullivan leatified that he had no sealing-wax at Poll No. 10, and the return was rejected because it was not sealed. The testmany of Marion Billin and of Louis A. Moreau was not of particular interest. The sub-committee adjourned until to-morrow.

### A PETITION TO CONGRESS.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION ON THE COUNT. MEMORIAL ADDRESSED TO CONGRESS BY NEW-YORK BUSINESS MEN APPROVING THE APPOINTMENT OF A CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

The following memorial to Congress has been prepared by New-York business men: To the Honorable the Scnate and House of Representatives

in Congress assembled: Your memorialists, representing a large propo of the financial and commercial interests of the City of New-York, beg leave most respectfully to express their great satisfaction at the action of your honorable bodies in appointing committees of conference to consider the proper mode of counting the ballots for President and Vice-President of the United

during the canyaas nearly every colored man in the Logtown Ward joined; in addition to the mixed clubs, there were two clubs entirely composed of negroes; large numbers of the colored people of that parish voluntarily and without compulsion or intimidation joined the Democrates and voted with them; the witness. Capt. Farmer and other Democratic speakers announced frequently during the canvass that every man would be afforded protection to vote whatever ticke the pleased; the vote cast at the last election was larger than that at previous elections; in Monroe it was much larger, as the colored men had been told openly to vote there; this, of course, reduced the Republican vote of the other wards; all the polls in the parish except the one at Monroe were thrown out; those thrown out were Democratic; the witness and other prominent Democrats advised and counseled peace and forbearance as absolutely essential throughout the campaign, and no efforts to that end were spared; rifle clubs were organized for the purpose of securing the peace of the community and protecting colored Democrats from violence of colored Republicans; the last of the District Court had been informed that if this intimidation of colored Democrats was not stopped by the courts, the Democrats would be forced to protect them, and would visit summary punishment on the offenders; Judge Baker and Capit Hardy, both prominent Republicans, approved the action of the witness; the beating of Thomas Howard by Thomas Wright and some 50 others was the cause of this. A body of armed negroes assembled on the island on Aug. 31; Dr. Abbey was induced to move the rifle clubs down near Tren on, and Capit Theobold sent for assistance; on reenforcements reaching the island they found about 100 colored men under arms at Philips's plautation in line of battle; Capit Theobold dispersed them and sent them to their homes without resorting to force, having ordered the men not to fire on the negroes; Capit Theobold and the witness served in the Confederate army; Theobold's They hail this action as an indication that the two houses of Congress are desirous of settling this complicated question in a spirit of moderation and conciliation, and they beg leave to represent that in acting thus, your honorable bodies have the cordial sympathy of the great mass of the American people, irrespective of party.

Your memorialists, most respectfully, but most earnestly, pray that all mere party considerations may be thrown aside, and that in this crisis in the history of the United States, the pure and unselfish patriotism which inspired the founders of the Republic may guide your legislative action, and that you may thus relieve the country from its present uncertainty and apprehensions by a prompt determination of the mode in which the pending momentous

ROB'T LENOX KENNEDY, J. & J. STUART & CO., HENRY F. SPAULDING, MOSES TAYLOR,

WM. L. JENKINS,

J. L. WORTH.

JOHN T. AGNEW, CHARLES BARD,

WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., WETMORE & Co.,

TINE, HALSTED, HAINES & Co.,

HOWARD, SANGER & CO.,

issue shall be decided. And your memorialists will ever pray. BROWN BROTHERS & Co., E. S. JAFFRAY & Co.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
JOHN D. JONES,
PHELIPS, DODGE & Co.,
ROOSEVELT & SON,
ROBERT B. MINTURN,
JOHN A. STEWARF. gave their testimony as to the late election to the sub-committee of the House, of which Mr. Morrison is chairman, to-day. The committee met at 11:50 a. m. Samuel Boyd testified:

I am proprietor of four cotton presses, the Orleans, Shippers', Crescent City, and Pelican; I did not discharge any one from the Pelican press; I employ a large number of negroes, many of whom voted the Republican ticket; I have not discharged one since the election on account of voting; I discharged one man, Hayward, from the press for being careless; he was formeriy a slave of mine; since September, 1805, I have paid him over \$86,000 for himself and his gangs of laborers; his own gang left when he was discharged.

Cross-examined: Prior to the election I told Hayward that if the Democrats succeeded he would have better pay. DHN A. STEWART, JAMES LOW, CYRUS W. FIELD, HENRY G. MARQUAND, GEORGE W. LANE & CO., MORRIS K. JESUP, WILLIAM H. FOGG,

MOSES TATION,
F. S. WINSTON,
DAVID M. TUENURE,
L. VON HOFFMAN & Co.,
BLAKE BROTHERS & Co.,
GRINNELL, MINTURN & WILLIAM H. FOOS,
M. MORGAN'S SONS,
C.O.,
A. ISELIN & CO.,
MATILAND, PHELPS & CO., RICHARD IRVIN & CO.,
J. & W. SKLIGMAN & CO.,
W. H. HAYS,
LESSER, WHITMAN & CO., BENJ. B. SHERMAN,
H. & G. B. FARRINGTON F. D. TAPPEN, J. M. MORRISON, WILLIAM DOWD, WM. B. JERRIN, C. DE P. FIELD, N. F. PALMER, F. S. LATHROP, WM. P. BRINTNALL, D. R. MANGAM,

KELLY & ALEXANDER, JAMES D. FISH, DODWARD, BALDWIN &

was false.

Foreman Bill (colored) of Ascension Parish testified that he was shot at because he voted the Democratic ticket; he had belonged to a club of 200 or 300 Democrats. He said that the intimidation was all by Repfinican negroes. On cross-examination he said that he knows personally 25 or 30 negroes who voted the Democratic ticket. He heard many negroes on election day say they would like to vote the Democratic ticket, but would be airaid to go home to their wives if they did. Wm. Wallace (colored) of New-Orleans testified as to intimidation and threats by colored Republicans, and said that many colosed men were afraid to vote the Democratic ticket, because they couldn't stay in the parish if they did. He named four of them.

Edward Lefranc, colored, testified: WILSON G. HUNT,
WILLIAM ORTON,
W. C. BEYANT,
J. Q. JOSES,
VERMILYE & Co.,
J. D. VERMILYE,
A. A. LOW & BROTHERS,
CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
JOSIAH MACY'S NONS.
WETMORE & Co.,
POMEROY & PLUMMER,
WOODWARD, LAWRENCE & Co.,
THE CENTRAL NAT. BANK,
W.M.A. WHEELOCK, Pres.,
N. SULLIVAN & CO.,
THE CENTRAL NAT. BANK,
W.M.A. WHEELOCK, Pres.,
N. SULLIVAN & CO.,
THE CENTRAL NAT. BANK,
W.M.A. WHEELOCK, PRES.,
N. SULLIVAN & CO.,
THE CENTRAL NAT. BANK,
W.M.A. WHEELOCK, PRES.,
N. SULLIVAN & CO.,
THE CENTRAL NAT. BANK,
W.M.A. WHEELOCK, PRES.,
N. SULLIVAN & CO.,
TINE. PETER COOPER, WILSON G. HUNT, SCHULTZ, SOUTHWICK & E. S. HIGGINS & CO., ARNOLD, CONSTABLE &

Edward Lefranc, colored, testified:

I published a card favoring Niebolis and Wiltz; after that I went to church and was abused; Henry Clay said any negro who voted the Democratic ticket ought to have his throat cut; said it several times; I preferred charges against Clay, but the church paid no attention to them; the pastor said he had nothing to do with it; I made a speech in the church against the Republican party, and was turned out of the church for voting the Democratic cicket.

Cross-examined—was turned out of Mrs. Morris's house because I voted the Democratic ticket; voted in the Fourth Ward, and had to get a gentleman to go with me for protection; on March 16 my wife was knocked down, and I sent her to the police station to make an affidavit against her assailant; a policeman named Henry Mitchell got her up stairs and tried to outrage her; she was then sent to prison; since then sho has been a help-less cripple; I tried to get Mitchell punished, but Jim Lewin, Judge Evans, and Antonne stopped the proceedings before the Police Board and the court.

George Jackson (colored) and S. Jones (colored) testi-

D. APPLETON & Co., W. & J. SLO-NE, WHITTEMORE, PEET, POST MORRIS FRANKLIN. and others.

## TAMMANY PRIMARIES.

Primary elections were held last evening by fied that they voted the Democratic ticket, and were the Tammany Hall organization, in the districts throughthreatened and assaulted by colored Republicans. The out the city, to elect delegates to the General Committee for 1877, and also to elect the Assembly district commitcolored club, had similar experience to Jackson and tees. In the Xth and XIVth Assembly Districts dele-Jones. He testified that he was knocked down three gates were elected to the VIIth Congressional District Convention to nominate a member of Congress to fill the Demograt. He lost \$1,400 by the Freedman's Bank, and vacancy caused by the retirement of the Mayor-elect. used that argument in his speeches. He testified further: used that argument in his speeches. He testified further:
United States soldiers robbed me of \$500 and a watch
in Texas; Gov. Keliogg had plenty of thieves around him.
Mr. Townsend—Well, name some of them.
Mr. Morrison—Give your own opinion, say as to Gov.
Wells, for Instance.
Witness—Oh! Lord! Don't ask me about him; he
robbed me of \$50 once when he was Mayor.
Joseph Graig, William Cooper, Louis Henderson, Wm.
Henry Doylan, and Arthur Thomas, all colored, testified
to voting the Democratic ticket, and to the existence of
Republican intimidation.
Debort J. Carr of De Soto Parish testified: Smith Ely, ir. No delegates were chosen in the VIIIth District to the Congressional convention, and it is expected that they will be elected this evening Opposition tickets were run in the IIId, Xth, XVIth, and XXIst Assembly Districts, but the regular tickets were successful. In the HIId District the opposition was led by James Hayes, but the regular ticket, headed by James J. Slevin, was elected by a large majority. The primaries were held without any of the disturbances which dis-Robert J. Carr of De Soto Parish testified:

I was nominated for Sheriff by the Republicans; I declined to run, but was voted for, and understand was returned elected; my opponent received 239 votes more than I did, and consequently I wrote a letter declining the commission; I was and am now a tax collector by appointment of Gov. Kellogg; there was no intimidation whatever in the parish; I voted at Mansfield poll, mentioned in the affidavits in Sherman's report; the window where the voting was done was about breast high; the ballot-hox was on the inside on a table; I put my own ballot into the box.

Joseph Hazel, colored, testified that he world the graced some of those of fermer years. The following are among the more prominent delegates to the new General

Committee:

Henry A. Gumbleton, Edwin R. Meade, Peter Mitchell, Nelson W. Young, Thomas Sheils, James J. Slevin, Wilsiam R. Boherts, William P. Kirk, William Walsa, Mark Langsan, Timothy J. Campbell, Nicholas Muller, Denis Quinn, Hugh Dalton, Martin T. McMalion, Peter B. Olney, Yincent C. King, Henry H. Porter, Horatho N. Twombly, Alfred Wagstaff, jr., Smith E. Lane, William A. Guest, Edward D. Gale, Martin Nachtmann, Edward Gilon, George W. Morton, Samuel A. Lewis, Anthony Enckhoff, John W. Guntzer, Louis C. Waehner, Augustins Schell, August Belinout, James S. Thayer, Benjamin Wood, George W. McLean, E. Ellery Anderson, Gilbert M. Speir, Menzo Diefendorf, John T. Agnew, David McAdam, Henry Woitman, Samuel S. Acker, Sidney P. Nichols, Christopher Fine, Richard Flanagan, Bornard Reilly, James Daly, Miles B. Andris, Luke F. Cozans, Peter Kehr, John Reilly, William J. Kane, Richard J. Morrison, Joseph Blumenthal, John D. Townsend, Hugh L. Cole, Frederick Smyth, Leo C. Dessar, Charles H. Heswell, Henry D. Parroy, William Cauldwell, Jordan L. Mott, Ambrose H. Purdy, Thomas S. Brennan, Januel G. Couriney, Francis B. Spinoia, Edward Cooper, F. F. Marbury, B. N. Harrison, William C. Whitney, J. Nelson Tappen, Henry L. Clinton, William H. Wickham, Stephen J. O'Har, George W. Wingate, Thomas Cooper Campbell, Butler H. Bixby, Laurence D. Klernan, Richard Croker, James O'Rourke, Thomas C. E Ecclesine, Sieppard F. Knapp, Thomas Punlap, Germain Hanschel, Michael Tuoney, Wheeler H. Peckham, William H. Quincey, Richard C. Feliows, Benjamin A. Willis, James C. Speucer, Orlando L. Stewart, Ambrose Monell, Mortz Hertzberg, William C. Traphagen, Charles E. Loew, Thomas Mespedon, William A. Boyd, Hugh H. Moore, James P. Sinnott, and Gunther K. Ackerman. Henry A. Gumbleton, Edwin R. Meade, Peter Mitchell, Committee:

Gilberi, colored, testified:

I reside in Kast Baton Rouge, about three miles from the city; have seen armed bodies of men styled builting the city; have seen armed bodies of men styled builting the city; have seen armed bodies of men styled builting the colores, or regulators, riding on the public roads at night; they visited men colores people; I am a Republican; they were colores, they were the publican; they were the might of the builting of the builting of the publican into the ficials; they give not two colored men escaped into the ficials; they give not two colored men escaped into the ficials; they give not two colored men escaped into the ficials; they give not two colored men escaped into the ficials; they give not two colored into the ficials; they give not to speaker's the next day armed white men rode up to the speaker's time next day armed white men rode up to the speaker's time next day armed white men rode up to the speaker's time next day armed white men rode up to the speaker's time next day armed white men rode up to the speaker's time next day armed white men rode up to the speaker's time next day armed white men rode up to the speaker's time next day armed white men rode up to the speaker's time next day armed white men rode up to the speaker's time next day armed white men rode up to the speaker's time next day armed white men rode up to the speaker's time next day armed white men rode up to the speaker's time next day armed white men rode up to the speaker's time next day armed white men rode up to the speaker's time were marked to reper inverted to the proper inverted to reper the next day armed white men rode up to the speaker's time were marked to reper the next day armed the next day armed white men rode up to the speaker's time armed to the proper inverted to the next day armed the next day armed the next day armed to the next day a

## WASHINGTON.

YESTERDAY'S TOPIC IN THE HOUSE. LOUISIANA-COMBUSTIBILITY OF . PARTY FEELING EXEMPLIFIED-BANNING INFLAMMATORY-A RE-

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Dec. 27 .- More than a quorum of members of the House was present at its meeting to-day, much to the surprise of everybody who supposed that an adjournment would take place imme diately after meeting, as there was no business to be done. A political debate arose upon the request of Gen. Banning that the proceedings of a meeting in Cincinnati and the memorial which accompanied it should be printed in The Record. The Democrats carried their point. There seemed to be no good reason why the Republicans should have made any opposition. The character of the discussion which crose showed how intense party feeling still is, and how difficult it will be to bring the Republicans and Democrats of the House to any agreement, either as to the facts, the law, or the conclusions in the Louisiana case.

The first objection to printing the memorial and resolutions was made by Mr. Garfield, who was opposed to lumbering up The Record with the proceedings of political meetings of this kind. Mr. Banning at once hastened to the defense of his request, and soon branched off into a general attack upon the Louisiana Returning Board, and especially on ex-Gov. Wells, its President. He caused to be read as a part of his speech Gen. Sheridan's report on the conduct of Gov. Wells in 1867, a report which he has made several vain attempts recently to induce the House to order from the War Department, but the Democrats immediately after began to impeach their own witness. Gen. Sheridan's testimony in regard to Gov. Wells was deemed by them conclusive, but when Mr. Frye called their attention to Gen. Sheridan's denunciations of the Louisiana people two years ago for their alleged brutality and ostracism, the Democrats were unwilling to accept his testimony on that point.

Mr. Frye defended and explained Gen. Sheridan's denunciation of Gov. Wells nine years ago by say ing that Mr. Wells, in his desire for peace in Louisiana, was then appointing to official positions men whose loyalty to the Government was still in doubt. He also defended the character of ex-Gov. Wells. and said that when he was in Louisiana as a member of a Congressional committee, the testimony all went to show that he was a brave and honest man. He denounced the alleged bloodshed and violence in Louisiana, and said that peace will never come until it is no longer exercised toward the colored race for

Several members exclaimed that they did not be lieve that it ever was done; and Mr. Frye then asked if they would accept the testimony on that point. Mr. Douglas of Virginia and others said they would not.

Intemperate speeches were made on both sides Mr. Banning's suggestions were almost warlike. He declared that the Republicans were attempting to usurp liberty, but the people rising in their might would put down the army of office-holders in spite of the army and navy even, though they should be ordered here with eighty rounds of ammunition to prevent it. This sentiment the Democrats in the galleries and upon the floor applanded. Mr. Garfield, who followed, rebuked Mr. Banning very severely, and reminded him that it was unpatriotic and criminal in times like these to do anything to inflame public passion. He suggested to Mr. Banning that his speech was calculated to fire the powder trains that led to the magazine of party pussion, and that thoughtful men in both parties should try to keep public sentiment in a calm equipoise. Mr. Garfield seemed greatly impressed with the gravity of the situation.

An animated passage occurred between Garfield, Frye, and Spencer of Louisiana, who represents the district in which the Pinkston outrage occurred. Mr. Frye, with some vehemence, replied to Spencer, who had interrupted him, that the history of the parishes of Baton Rouge and the Felicianas was written in blood, and that the day would come when the gentleman and his children would put their hands on their mouths and their mouths in the dust for the shaine that had been perpetrated there. Mr. Spencer replied that Louisiana was entirely peaceable on the day of election, and asserted that Mrs. Pinkston was a poor half-witted woman, and that it was absurd to say that her husband was killed by white men. Pinkston had been known as a Democrat for years, and had voted for him (Spencer), and was killed because he had attended a Democratic meeting. "What," he asked, "would the white men want to kill him for when he was one of their own ?" The resolution was finally read by almost unanimous consent and referred to the committee of seven recently appointed to consider the Presidential question.

#### METHODS OF COMPROMISE, FIRST MEETING OF THE SENATE MEMBERS OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE,

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Dec. 27.—The Senate Committee appointed to consider the questions growing out of the counting of the electoral vote, and to devise if possible some rule by which the existing differences between the two houses of Congress may be adjusted, held a meeting to-day. They continued in session about three hours. The proceedings were chiefly of a preliminary character. Several Senators are understood to have submitted plans by the adoption of which, in their opinion, the difficulties may be met. These plans will lead to discussion, and some one of them may possibly be the basis of the report to be submitted. The mode of proceeding in joint session with the House Committee was also sidered, but it is believed that no joint meeting

will be held until this matter is decided upon. Several members of the Senate Committee are understood to be opposed to the submission of any question growing out of this controversy to the Supreme Court of the United States. They hold that this would be depriving Congress of a power as the representatives of the people, which the framers of the Constitution evidently designed that Congress should alone possess and use at its discretion. The exceptional character of the present controversy is considered no reason why Congress should surrender this power.

MR. RANDALL'S REPLY TO MR. ORTON. HE HAS NO POWER TO EXCUSE HIM-HIS ATTENTION CALLED TO THE HOUSE RESOLUTION RESPECTING

WITNESSES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 .- The following is a copy of the letter from Mr. Randall to Mr. Orton with reference to the summons to appear at New-Orleans:

HOUSE OF REPERSENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 26, 1876.

WM. ORTON, esq., President Western Union Telegraph Co.,
New-York.

WASHIGTON, D. C., Dec. 29, 1810.

When Orion, eq., President Western Union Telegraph Co., New-York. Dec. 25, 4:30 p. m., and by me just received, New-York. Dec. 25, 4:30 p. m., and by me just received. New-York. Dec. 25, 4:30 p. m., and by me just received. You will have a called error in the writ, which escaped my attention at the time it was signed, of which you might perhaps have availed yourself as an excuse to the committee for not having brought with you the papers they manifestly desired to have produced. Had you appeared before them in obedience to the mandate about which you do not seem to entertain any doubt, namely: "That you should be and appear before the select committee in New-Orleans on the 26th day of December, 1976," what the committee might have asked you, or desired to ask you, had you appeared either with or without the papers, I, of course, do not know, and, if I did, I have no authority to excuse you for disobeying the plain peremptory mandate that you should appear before the committee. The House alone can do that, and, I suppose, would only take cognizance of the matter when regularly brought to its notice by the committee. As you have possibly not observed the resolutions adopted Dec. 20 expressing the sense of the House in respect of tap owers and privileges when acting through the instrumentality of a committee authorized to send for persons and papers, I have the honor to send you the following copy, to which I would respectfully call your attention.

# (Here follows the resolutions of the House, before published.) Very respectfully yours, SAMUEL J. RANDALL, Speaker.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL HOW TO GOVERN THE DISTRICT.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1876

A report was made in the House to-day in regard to a new Government for the District of Colum bia. The Joint Committee say that they are of opinion that the best mode of exercising the jurisdiction of Congress over this territory is that which was assumed under the provisions of the Constitution, by an act approved Feb. 27, 1801. This plan is the creation of a municipal corporation consisting of three commissioners, to whom shall be delegated powers of local government, inder existing laws and subject to the direct influence and control of Congress. The committee leave it to the wisdom of Congress to devise special remedies for particular defects in the laws now in force here. The ec missioners are to be appointed respectively by the President, the Senate, and the House. The committee are con vinced that it is the duty of Congress to make regular annual appropriations toward the expenses of the trict, the fair proportional part thereof, which the Federal Government should bear, being not less than 40 per cent, the remaining 60 per cent to be realized by taxa-tion. Other propositions are embodied in the bill re-ported which are designed to secure economy in the au-nual expenses, by the abolition of unnecessary offices and the reduction of the force employed to secure the money collected by taxation; to make certain the prompt payment of the interest on the 3.65 per cent bonds; and to bring before Congress annually an exhibit of the finan-cial affairs of the District, and the estimates of the prob-able needs of the local Government for the ensuing year. cent, the remaining 60 per cent to be realized by taxa-

#### A RUSH FOR APPOINTMENT.

The pressure upon the Treasury Department for official positions is greater now than at any previous ne within the recollection of the appointment clerks. The applications from all parts of the country continue mercase by every day's mail. There have been at least 1,000 discharges from the department within the past four months, taking into consideration the reduc tions in the Bureau of Engraving. Yet people leave their homes and come here awaiting chances for appointment. The appointment clerks say there is absolutely no chance for them whatever. Demands have been made that vacancies shall be created for applicants who are backed by strong influence, but the department in its systematic reductions of late have retained only compe-tent and worthy employée, and it is found absolutely impossible to comply with the appeals that are made.

#### CRONIN PRESENTS HIS PAPERS.

Mr. Cronin, the Tilden elector of Oregon, as ecognized by the Governor of that State, and the bearer of the electoral vote, withdrew the pacange containing it from the safe of the National Hotel this afternoon, and delivered it to the President pro tempore, Ferry. He was introduced by Senator Bogy of Missouri, and acc panied by Representative Lane of Oregon. Mr. Ferry declined to give a receipt, on account of two returns from that State, as in the case of Florida, leaving for future determination by the proper authorities the question concerning the party entitled to compensation for bring-ing hither the electoral vote.

#### WASHINGTON NOTES. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1876.

The present indications in the highest official circles here are that the present week will be devoid of any political excitement whatever, the disposition on all sides seeming to be in favor of a quiet holiday. It is noticeable that in those quarters where telegrams detailing political events in the disputed Southern States were matters of almost daily occurrence, few or no tele were matters of almost daily occurrence, few or no telegrams whatever have been received since Christmas. There has been no meeting of the Cabinet during the week, and, unless some emergency arises, it is not likely that a session will be held until Tuesday next. The East Room and perfors at the Executive Mansion are already being placed in condition for the annual reception next Monday. This, in view of the fact that it will be the last official New Year's levee of President Grant, will, it is thought, be numerously attended.

At a meeting of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections this morning. Senator Kernan presented a

and Elections this morning, Senator Kernan presented a request in writing from Senator Kelly of Oregon, asking that the following-named gentlemen be subpensed to appear hero as witnesses in the Oregon case: J. N. Similer and Joha Parker, persons who acted with Croniu in the Electoral College, and W. B. Laswell and Henry Klippell, who were voted for with Cronin on the electoral ticket. These gentlemen were summoned as requested. Charges having been made that Major Richards, Super-intendent of the Police, is derelict in not suppressing gambing-houses, Major Richards asked for an investigation, and the Board of Police Commissioners began the hearing of testimony to-day. Numerous sporting men have been called as witnessee. A number of pastors of different Protestant denominations held a meeting this afternoon to consider the subject of gambling, and the

dy for its suppression. A new counterfeit \$1,000 greenback has come into the ossession of the Trensury detectives. The note was dis covered in the West, and the plate upon which it was printed is said to have been in existence for two or three years, and is believed to be the work of the notorious Tom Ballard, now undergoing a 30 years' sentence of imprisonment for counterfeiting. The counterfeit is an

Advices received by Col. Brooks, Chief of the Deone Jeremiah Wilson, who had in his possession 37 of the new ten-follar counterfeits on the National Bank of funcie, Indiana. tective Corps, mention the arrest in West Virginia of

Bids to furnish reproductions of Patent Office drawings for the half year ending June 30, 1877, were to-day for the half year ending June 30, 1877, were to-day opened by the Commissioners of Patents. The bidders are Mr. Peters of this city, the Graphic Company, and the American Photograph Company of New-York. The Internal Revenue Office is now assessing and col-

lecting large amounts of money from banks and bankers on the tax on capital and deposits during the current month. The amount assessed has been about \$2,000,000. Treasury detectives are continuing the search for the stolen money, with as yet no clew to the guilty person.

## TOLLS ON THE ERIE CANAL.

REDUCTION ASKED FOR BY BUFFALO-SOME-THING NEEDED BY THE COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE STATE.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 27 .- At a meeting of he Board of Trade which was held to-day the following resolution, recommending a reduction of canal tolls, was

manimously adopted;

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Board of Trade the
less way to counteract in the future this great diversion
of trade, and restore to the Eric Canal and the State of
New-York its commercial supremacy, is by a reduction
of toils to a point only sufficient to keep the canals in reair, and to discard the idea of any revenue to the State
leing derived therefrom in the future.

The preamble preceding the resolution shows a falling off from 1874 in receipts by lake of grain, including flour reduced to wheat, of 6,100,000 bushels in 1875, and in 1876, 15,000,000 bushels; and in canal exports a falling of from 1874 of 5,670,000 bushels for 1875, and 13,600,000 bushels for 1876. The annual movement of grain from elevators of the city connected with the railroads as compared with 1874 show an increase of 3,413,000 hushels in 1875 and 2,613,000 bushels in 1876, soras compared with 1874 show an increase of 3,413,000 bushels in 1875 and 2,613,000 bushels in 1876, sot-withstanding the decreased receipts for that year, and that from the 1st of January to the 18th of December this year the receipts at Baltimore. Philadelphia, and Bosion of wheat, corn, and flour reduced to wheat, aggregated 76,751,634 bushels, and the receipts at New-York, 71,444,333 bushels, or 5,477,321 bushels less than at those three competing ports; also, that increased shipments of flour and grain may be antelpated through Canada, when the enlarged Welland Canal is completed, which it is expected will be in 1877; also, that the financial results of the canal bushess of 1875 and 1876 have proved disastrous to canal-boat owners and others interested in canal traffic.

It was also resolved to forward a copy of the preambles and resolutions to the Governor, the Canal Board, the State Legislature, and the New-York Produce Exchange.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT WEAKER.

### Commodore Vanderbilt was very weak yesterday, but late last night he was resting quietly, with-

## TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

PITCHBURG. Mass., Dec. 27.—The thirteenth annual show of the New-England Poultry Club opens this evening, and will continue for two days. Over 500 entries from New-England, New-York, and New-Jersey have been made. WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 27.—Mr. John Roach is now building for Messrs, F. Alexandre & Sons' line between New-York and Havana an from steamship 300 feet long, 38 feet beam, and 27 feet deep. She will be the largest steamer in the trude.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 27.—The threatened strike of the lecometive engineers on the Grand Trunk Railway is reported to have been arranged on the basis of all three grades of engineers accepting the proposition of the company to pay \$75 per day.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 27.—A desperado named Charles Leighten fatally stabbed another man near springfield, Mo., on Curistmas day, and in the evening at a ball in Spring-reid, without provocation, he shot and instantly kited a years me in named Mason. Leighton only escaped lyncining by his speedy arrest.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 27.—The Chamber of Com-merce passed a resolution to-day urging upon the Government the necessity of each a change in the sugar duties of the Lo-minion as will place her trade on a sound and just basis, and effectually meet any and every cacatanent of the United States Government tending to deprine the Dominion of her sugar trade.

## THE CRISIS IN TURKEY.

THE TURKS SEEKING BETTER TERMS. GEN. NIKITIN APPOINTED TO COMMAND THE SER-

VIAN ARMY-GEN, TCHERNAYEFF SUPERSEDED-HOPES OF A SETTLEMENT AT CONSTANTINOPLE. BELGRADE, Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1876. The newspapers here publish the following:

"The Russian General Nikitin arrived here on Monday to take command of the Servian army in place of Gen. Nikitin declared he had come to Servia by order of the Emperor of Russia to assume command of the army. He said all foreigners serving in Russian corps in Servia have been issued to corps commanders of the Servian army to proceed immediately to their posts. All volunteers are ordered to proceed to the Army of the Drina. CONSTANTINOPLE, Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1876.

It appears certain that the Porte will not reject all the proposals of the Powers, but only make objections to everal points. Although the Turkish war party to strong, a peaceful solution is considered pos Midhat Pasha and Safvet Pasha seem personally to favor the maintenance of pence. The pienipotentiaries, in order to meet the resistance of the Porte, appear disposed to discuss certain details, provided principles are maintained. It is believed in diplomatic circles that there is ground for hope that no rupture will occur. The interview between the Marquis of Salisbury and the Sultan on Tuesday appears to have produced a fa-

vorable result.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1876. This afternoon's Globe asserts that Russia has ordered her whole fleet to rendezvous at Otschakoff, as appr hensions are entertained of active measures by

A Reuter dispatch from Constantinople says: "The decree of Oct. 6, 1875, reducing the interest on the Turkish debt one-half during five years, has been officially

#### NO BRITISH ULTIMATUM PRESENTED. The Pall Mall Guzette of this afternoon, in a leading

rticle, says the telegrams on the Eastern question are minently misleading, and warns its readers not to be eve the dispatches about the British Embassador, Sir Henry Elliot's, return, the Marquis of Salisbury's ultimaum, and the departure of the English fleet from Turkish waters, etc. The Pall Mall Gazette adds: "Sir Henry Elliot will leave Constantinople when the conference is ended for a period of rest. Besika Bay is no place for large and heavy ships at this season, and the Marquis of Salisbury's business with the Sultan yesterday was ot to present the proposals of the conference as an ultimatum. Likely enough his lordship told the Sultan that the rejection of the conference proposals would put an end to all discussion, and should war come he must not expect a word or act of support from the British Government. But between a declaration of that kind and the presentation of a threatening ultimatum there is wide difference. The talk of agreement between Rus sia and England goes a great deal too far, if it is held to signify that England will impose Russia's demands on the Porte. For the sake of peace we may wish to see their proposals accepted. If they are refused, we shall not quarrel with the Porte, but watch the outcome of its refusal with a steady view to the protection of our own osition in the world."

THE GREEK OBJECTIONS TO THE REFORMS. The Pall Mall Gazette considers the memorial of the Greek population of Turkey against the proposed recognition of a Bulgaria south of the Balkans as a seriou affair for those who side with Russia. The Gazette adds : It is unlikely, perhaps, that the attitude of the Greeks will influence the policy of St. Petersburg ; but it serves to show what a fools' paradise has been the abode of those Englishmen who have supposed that the whole world, excepting their own selfish and obstructive country, was united in aspirations for the welfare and protection of the oppressed Bulgarians."

Paris, Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1876. Count Shouvaloff, the Russian Embassador to England has come to Paris for an interview with the Duke De-COUNTER PROPOSALS TO BE SUBMITTED.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 28, 1876. Reuter's telegram from Constantinople says it is ru-moved that the Turks will present counter propositions to the conference to-day.

The Standard's St. Petersburg special reports that the

Grand Duke Nicholas is much better now, and is considered out of danger.

The Standard's dispatch from Vienna says news has arrived from Bessarabia that the Russian army is so little fit for a long campaign, the Grand Duke Nicholas has telegraphed that unless he receives a considerable serious operations beyond crossing the Pruth and taking up quarters in Roumania.

The Standard's correspondent at Belgrade telegraphs that for several days war between Russia and ' has been considered certain there, and Russia is a money to enable Servia to recommence hostilities.

## GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE FRENCH LEGISLATIVE CONFLICT. 3 VERSAILLES, Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1876. M. Gambetta met with a defeat to-day in

the Budget Committee, which rejected by a vote of 12 to Il his motion that the Chamber of Deputies should declare that the Senate had exceeded its powers in restoring grants which were stricken out of the Badget by the Deputies. Although the Budget Committee thus decided that the question of the powers of the Senate ought not to be raised, they nevertheless again adopted various grants as originally passed by the Deputies. The Sicole (semi-afficial) states that the Government intends to adopt a policy of non-interference in the controversy over the rights of the Senate.

## GEN, MEJIA ON MEXICO.

HAVANA, Dec. 27 .- Gen. Mejin, formerly President Lerdo's Secretary of War, who was banished rom Mexico by Porfirio Diaz, arrived here yesterday on he steamer from Vera Cruz. He was called upon by the agent of the Associated Press, to whom he expressed himself very freely on the state of affairs in Mexico. He said he resigned the Ministry of War in August last because he found it impossible to convince Lerdo that a reelection would be his doom. It is untrue that he ever intended heading an opposition party against Lerdo,

tended heading an opposition party against Lerdo, although he had ample means and opportunity to do so, having been 11 years at the head of the War Department. He does not believe that Diaz will succeed in remaining at the head of the Government, because all his acts have been arbitrary.

Gen. Mejia having openly advised Dlaz to act in concert with Iglesias, was banished, not by Diaz, who respects him as an old comrade, but by the factions surveying him. He was allowed to live in any State of the republic he might choose, but preferred to leave the country, as his presence would ever give rise to undue suspicions. Gen. Mejia says the accounts of the capture of Lerdo and the shooting of Escobedo, published in the New-York papers, are unconfirmed rumors, and that Lerdo probably succeeded in reaching the Pacific coast in safety.

THE STEAMER MOCTEZUMA AT HONDURAS. HAVANA, Dec. 27.-The steamer Moctezuma as been heard of; she put in at Trujillo, in Honduras. The American schooler Mand Barbour arrived here to-day, and brings three of the Mootezuma's crew, who es-

caped from a boat which was sent ashore by her in Frujillo for a pilot and capsized. The Mortezuma is the Spanish steamer which was cap-

tured by Cubans who went on board as passengers at Puerto Plata in Santo Domingo. Spanish war vosseis are searching for her.

## FOREIGN NOTES.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.-The specie in the Imperial Bank of Germany has decreased 2,770,000 marks (8692,500) during the past week. LONDON, Dec. 27 .- The Danish Folkething,

the Lower Chamber of Parliament, has been prorogued to Jan. 9, when the final struggle between the co ordinate powers of the Government will begin.

LONDON, Dec. 27 .- A telegram has been received from India announcing that the Hill tribe of Afreedees, who have been troublesome lately, are be-coming more inscient. The frontier is generally dis-turbed, and an expedition against the border tribes is considered probable.

## SUICIDE OF GEN. BANKSON. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.-Major-Gen. John

P. Bankson, Secretary and Treasurer of the Hannieville Distilling Compeny and an officer in the National Guarof Pennsylvan, a committed suicide at his office on Prons-st this afternoon. The only cause assigned is that he was under personal function and approximent. His ac-counts with the distilling company are said to be correct. The suicide caused considerable excitement in business circles.